



No. 3846

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1894.

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS £800,000
RESERVE FUND £275,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months.....5 per cent.

" " 6 " " 4 "

" " 3 " " 3 "

A. C. MARSHALL,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1894. [563]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,200,000
PAID-UP £ 662,600

H A N K E R S:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:-

For 12 Months.....5 per cent.

" " 6 " " 4 "

" " 3 " " 3 "

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1894. [520]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital £ 500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:-
D. GILLES, Esq. | Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. | Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.
H. Stoltzfus, Esq. |
Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches.—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and Amoy.

RANKERS:-
The Commercial Bank of Scotland.
Parrs Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ltd.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1893. [57]

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £4,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £ 251,093.15.0

RANKERS:
CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 3, PRINCE'S STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

AGENCIES:
PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST,
ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS
and Fixed Deposits can be ascertained
on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange
business transacted.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager,
Hongkong, 6th November, 1893. [520]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
JAPANESE RICKSHAS, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
to Sell by
P U B L I C A U C T I O N,
ON

SATURDAY, the 4th September, 1894,
commencing at 2.30 P.M.,
at his SALE ROOMS, DUDDLELL STREET,

The whole of the
HOUSE HOLD FURNITURE,
The Property of RICHARD C. HELD, Esq.
and Others.

Comprising:-

DRAWING-ROOM SUITE in S I L K
TAPESTRY, ORVIANTELS, CYLINDER
BUREAU, CANTON BLACKWOOD
MARBLE-TOP TABLES and STOOLS,
OTTOMAN, FANCY and SIDE TABLES,
LARGE VASES, ORNAMENTS, PICTURES,
LAMPS, CLOCKS, CARPETS, RUGS, CUR-
TAINS, FENDERS and IRONS, COTTAGE
PIANO, ONE LARGE INLAID JAPANESE
CABINET, TEAK CARVED SIDEBOARD
with PLATE GLASS BACK, EXTENSION
DINING-TABLE and CHAIRS, DINNER
WAGGONS, DINNER and DESSERT SER-
VICES, GLASS & ELECTRO-PLATE WARE,
TABLE LINEN, &c.

SINGE & DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEADS,
&c., SINGLE and DOUBLE WARD-
ROBES, PLAIN and with GLASS DOORS,
MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS and SETS,
DRESSING TABLES, BED-ROOM FURNI-
TURE, UPHOLSTERED RATTAN FURNI-
TURE, PANTRY, KITCHEN and BATH-
ROOM REQUISITES.

Also,

TWO VERY FINE JAPANESE RICKSHAS,
New,
etc., etc.

Catalogues issued prior to Sale. On View
from Friday, the 7th September, 1894.

TERMS OF SALE:—As customary.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1894. [559]

Insurances.

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept
FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on
favorable terms.

Current rates, and a guaranteed Bonus equal
to that paid by the local Offices.

S. J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1894. [431]

THE MEIJI FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED, OF TOKYO.

THE AGENCY of the above-named Company
having this Day been TRANSFERRED
to the Undersigned, they are now prepared to
accept RISKS against FIRE at CURRENT
RATES.

For the MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA,
K. FUKUI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1894. [746]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 } \$833,333.33-
EQUAL TO }
RESERVE FUND \$318,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEKU MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq. |

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken
at CURRENT RATE to all parts of the
World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 12th December 1894. [500]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATE of Goods,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the World
payable at any of its Agencies.

ICHAU TSUEUNG FAT,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1894. [180]

Intimations.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

THIS CLUB will hold its ANNUAL
AQUATIC SPORTS TO-MORROW and
SATURDAY next, the 7th and 8th instant, off
the Praya Reclamation, opposite the Cricket
Club. Commencing each day at 5 P.M. Admis-
sion to the Enclosure, 50 cents each day.

TICKETS obtainable from the CLUB
STEWARD or at the GATE.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1894. [947]

PEDESTRIAN CHALLENGE.

ARTHUR HANCOCK, Fifty Miles Cham-
pion of the World, hereby offers to give
any Gentleman in Hongkong a start of ONE
MILE in ONE HOUR'S Walk, or FOUR
MILES start in 25 MILES, for a STAKE or
PURSE inscribed by the Sporting Community
of Hongkong.

An early acceptance of this Challenge will
oblige, addressed to ARTHUR HANCOCK,
c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1894. [925]

THE PHARMACY,

Under New and Experienced Management.

FLETCHER & Co. whilst thanking the
community of Hongkong for past support
trust to make a continuance of same by devoting
close attention to Business and SUPPLYING
as formerly GOODS of the BEST QUALITY
only.

For the present Season we recommend with
confidence:-

QUININE AND IRON TONIC.
SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES.
EFFERVESCENT CITRATE MAGNESIA,
VALENTINE'S MEAT JUICE.
LACTOPTINE.

A Large Assortment of NAIL, TOOTH, HAIR
and SHAVING BRUSHES, also TOILET REQUI-
RIES of every description always in Stock.

FLETCHER & Co.—FAMILY CHEMISTS,
PERFUMERS, WINE and SPIRIT MER-
CHANTS, &c.

FLETCHER & Co.,

No. 25, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong. [238]

"DERMATOL."

MANUFACTURED by FARNWEEKE,
HOCHST, S/M, its effect in stimulating
the closing up of WOUNDS, and in internal
administration against diarrhoea, is described as
amazing.

D. R. KNOX & CO'S
LION BRAND

ANTI PYRINE.

(ONE FOR ADULTS. 15 to 35 GRAINS TROY.)

Is the most approved and most efficacious
remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER,
TYPHUS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE, ERYSP-
HELA, HOOPING COUGH, and many other
complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic.

Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.
Ask for Dr. KNOX'S ANTI PYRINE! Each
Tab. bears the Inventor's signature "Dr.
KNOX" in red letters.

To be had at every reputed Chemist and
Druggist.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China
Export Import and Bank Comptoirs.

Bearers of spurious indications.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1894. [446]

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

Intimations.

W. BREWER

NEW ARRIVALS

CASH BOXES—DESPATCH BOXES.
Copying Presses—Inkstands.

Police Whistles—Stationery Cases.

Porcelain Meni Stands.

Cheap Commercial Envelopes.

Captain Navy Cut Tobacco.

Gold Flake Tobacco.

Three Castles Cigarettes.

Egyptian Cigarettes.

Gent's Brown Russian Boots and Shoes.

Brown Shoe Polish.

Cheap Canvas Tennis Shoes, \$2.50 per pair.

Foster's Text Book of Ore and Stone Minig.

LARGE VARIETY OF WELL FINISHED
TENNIS SHOES.

Ayres' Championship Tennis Balls.

Cricket Bats—Cricket Balls.

Boxing Gloves—Footballs.

Photographic Plates and Photographic Material.

Indoor Games, Ravers, Halma, Pecbes.

Briar Pipes in cases.

Handsome Photo Frames from Carte de
Visite to panel size.

New Stock French Books.

Foster's Text Book of Ore and Stone Minig.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1894. [675]

F. E. REILLY, PROPRIETOR.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
SHIPCHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, &c.

SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS OF
SHIP AND ENGINE STORES
OF BEST BRANDS.

AGENTS FOR:-

INTERNATIONAL COMPOSITION FOR SHIPS' BOTTOMS.

PRICE'S SPECIAL ENGINE and CYLINDER OIL.

BELL'S SPECIAL

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1894.

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUCKSHANK &
COMPANY, LIMITED,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH
CONSIGNMENT OF THEIR
CELEBRATED

LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Price \$1.00 Per Dozen.

This is without doubt one of the finest, if not the finest Whisky ever imported into Hongkong.

DAKIN, CRUCKSHANK & Co., Ltd.,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1894.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.



Ex S.S. "ADEN"

We have Received our First Shipment of
VEGETABLE & FLOWER
SEEDS.

SEASON 1894-95.

The SEEDS will be OPENED OUT AS SOON AS
the weather sets fine, and in the meantime
orders will be booked for execution in the
sequence in which they are received as long as
the supply lasts.

SEED LISTS

with

HINTS FOR GARDENING have been issued and
may still be obtained on application.

Our Seeds are all tested before being put up in London. They are packed under our own Supervision, and the greatest care is exercised to insure protection in transit.

Sowings should be made in fine weather only and the remainder of the packets secured from damp, and kept in a dry place for repeat sowings.

CLAY'S FERTILIZER.

A High-class Fertilizer for Pot Plants and for use in the Garden generally. It supplies natural nourishment to the soil, and assists the process of assimilation, thereby aiding the Plants to attain to their full size, vigour and beauty.

Sold in Tins containing 10 lbs. each... \$1.75
" " 28 lbs. " " \$4.50
Directions for Use are given on the Label.

RANSOME'S "NEW PARIS"

LAWN MOWERS,
The Best and Cheapest Machines in the Market.
For Sale at Manufacturers' Prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1894.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1894.

FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

ARE THEY IN DANGER?

Owing to the war with Japan it is undoubted that the Chinese throughout the Celestial Empire are in a state of great excitement which might at any moment, and especially in Hunan and two or three of the northern Provinces, break out into dangerous anti-foreign risings. Considering the traditional inherent prejudices of the Chinese against foreigners, engendered and firmly riveted by many centuries of superstitious ignorance, this state of affairs should cause little surprise, but ought to rather be expected as a natural consequence, recognised as a probability, and dealt with accordingly. Indulging in rabid rant against the Chinese officials, as some missionary correspondents of Shanghai newspapers have lately been doing—and their pernicious example has been strongly accentuated by at least one of our contemporaries in that Settlement—can only increase the danger by exciting to hatred feelings which it is alike our duty and our policy to conciliate by unfailing courtesy and a firm, fearless

hand. Blatant mouthing and innocuous bullying, in view of the actual position of foreigners in the interior of China and at many of the Treaty Ports, can only tend to lead to serious trouble, and if this mischievous form of provocation produces riots and bloodshed, it should be borne in mind that the ignorant and prejudiced Chinese populace are not solely to blame. Let the meaning of the Hongkong Telegraph not be misunderstood. It would be folly at such a time as this to ignore the danger to missionaries and others stationed in many parts of this vast country where no adequate protection is readily available, where thousands upon thousands of men of nondescript character are being enrolled as soldiers, and where official authority is only too often a dead letter; and it is absolutely necessary to recognise the true position and to do our best to safeguard by every possible means the lives and properties of those who cannot protect themselves. But this end cannot be attained by vilifying and grossly maligning the Chinese officials in terms so offensively vituperative that they would be childish—as they are sickening and contemptible—they are not, owing to their translation and reproduction by the Chinese press, such a direct incentive to rioting and outrage. In all outlying districts the safest protection for foreigners is in the good feeling of the mandarins, and although outrages have been recorded in which these officers have failed in their duty and in carrying out the instructions of the Peking authorities, the number of such cases has not been great taking everything into account, and on the other hand there are innumerable instances in which the officials have at the risk of their lives manfully and loyally protected foreigners against the madness of mob hatred. Why should there not be a section of the foreign press continually fill its columns with wholesale abuse of the very class whose friendship and good opinion we are so desirous of obtaining? Take as an example of this insane folly the following extract from an editorial in a recent issue of the *China Gazette*:

"Two foreigners, a French and an English missionary have been already murdered in the most barbarous and cold-blooded manner, and both cases by soldiers acting under the direct orders of high Chinese officers. No reparation at all adequate to these foul crimes has been exacted, nor is it likely to be, and the massacre of unprotected foreigners will go on unchecked unless some drastic steps are taken."

Our humble opinion is that the face of believing in the friendly promises of the Chinese Government has already been carried quite far enough, and we would like to see Great Britain, the United States, Russia, and France agree with the other Powers beforehand that if it appears at any time that China is unable or unwilling to perform her treaty obligations with regard to the protection of foreigners within her borders, forces should be immediately landed in the disturbed regions to assist the Central Government in repressing disorder and protecting the lives and property of the subjects of Treaty Powers, and they should not be withheld until ample guarantees are given that the Central Government is strong enough to carry out its obligations by itself.

The rampant idiocy of this writer's Jing bluster is in no way extenuated by the fact that his assertions referring to murders committed by the "direct orders of high Chinese officers, and to the unwillingness of the Chinese Government to perform its treaty obligations, are absolutely false and groundless. It is true that a Scottish missionary lost his life the other day at the hands of a rabble soldiery, and such mishaps will occasionally occur so long as these worthy and well-meaning but misguided and foolish proselytisers will venture into the deadly perils of semi-civilised districts and take the risks they know they are facing; but it is equally true that the Chinese Government, and especially of late years, has done a very great deal to render such outrages well-nigh impossible. However, recognising the dangers that do exist for foreigners in China during the present war, in relying for protection on ourselves and on our men-of-war we should not omit to treat the Chinese officials with respect and courtesy, and we should omit to offensively regard the Chinese people as interlopers in their own country.

THE TYPHOON.

The Acting Director of the Observatory in his weather forecast to-day states:—"On the 6th at 4:27 p.m., there appears to be a depression to the east of Luzon. On the 6th at 12:00 a.m., the barometer continues to fall at Boliao. On the south coast, barometer steady with fresh north-east winds and fair weather."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The trouble with the blessing in disguise is that we can't see it.

MR. J. J. KENWICK arrived this morning from Shanghai and the North, in the Indo-China Co.'s steamer *Canton*.

DOUGLAS Castle, which we need hardly remind our readers is situated at Pek-fa-lo, is currently reported to have been sold to the Spanish Procuration.

"Why, Jenelle, you married, of all girls?" "Y-e-s, my dear. It is these frocks that hook over the shoulders. I couldn't do it myself, and I couldn't afford a maid."

We are informed by the Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co. that the Company's steamer *Maria Valeria* left Kobe for this port, via Sibimoneski, yesterday morning.

THE dead body of a sampan-man was discovered this morning on the beach at Stone-cutters' Island. It is supposed he died of the plague and was thrown overboard by his relatives.

THE new station of the Peak Tramway at St. John's Place, which has been in course of erection for months past, is now *fairly* accomplished, and is every way a decided improvement on the old building.

NEWS was received in Shanghai on the 30th ulto. of the death, at Socorro, New Mexico, of the Rev. W. J. McKee, of the American Presbyterian Mission, Ningpo, who leaves a widow and three young children to lament his loss.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, in an interview in the *Engineering Review*, is quoted as saying that he does not think the United States requires protection now, which, he claims, is of little use for revenue purposes, as manufactured imports have fallen so low.

We hear that the laying down of water-pipes at Kowloon is nearly finished, and that within three months from now a constant supply of water from the reservoir at Yau-mai-tai will be available—a necessity that the residents have for a long time been badly in want of.

"My son," said the eminent financier, "you might as well understand at the start that you cannot have your cake and eat it at the same time." "But dad," asked the young one, "what's the matter with keeping my own cake and eating the other fellow's?"

THE trial of Mr. S. R. Robb, a newspaper correspondent, char ed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company with sending out false news, or a tale calculated to injure the public interests, resulted at Vancouver, B.C., the other week, in the honourable acquittal of the accused.

THE Boston Herald says this is a good time for American missionaries to get out of China as—and we commend our contemporary's sensible reason to the best consideration of the entire missionary body—"there's a good deal of savagery there in war time, and it is no respecter of persons."

ACCORDING to Victoria, B.C., news the capitalists' prospects are very good for building the British Pacific Railway, which is intended to run from Victoria up Vancouver Island, thence across the mainland and through British territory to Winnipeg. The proposed line will be about 200 miles north of the Canadian Pacific.

YVETTE Gullbert, the renowned singer of French racy songs, who was lately "storming" London, makes £1,500 a month. She is the champion mean woman of Paris, and is described as being amazin and ugly, flat-chested and hiplies, with a low, coarse voice and hair dyed champagne-yellow. They run in all shapes.

AT the instance of Viceroy Li Hung-chang an Imperial decree has been issued, ordering that Gener 1 Yeh and thirty-three civil and military officers be specially rewarded for their gallantry in breaking through the Japanese lines at A-San, and that the families of the soldiers who fell in that engagement be liberally dealt with.

ACCORDING to latest accounts from Japan, the new treaty between that country and Great Britain, was duly ratified at the Foreign Office in Tokyo, on August 25th between Mr. Mutou, Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Hon. Mr. Le Poer Trench, the recently arrived British Minister who was attended by Mr. Page, Secretary of Legation. Major Ito, Chief Secretary of the Japanese Cabinet, was also present. Immediately ratifications were exchanged.

Mr. Mutou proceeded to the Imperial Palace and reported to the Emperor.

The treaty has not yet been published *de *extenso**, but its chief features are given by some of the Tokyo papers.

It is said to contain twenty-three articles, to run for twelve years after ratification, and goes into effect after five years notice from the Japanese Government.

Extraterritorial jurisdiction and the Settlement system will be abolished, but no stipulations are made as to ownership of land,

on which subject Japan will exercise complete control. The tariff is stated by one paper, the *Meiji-sha*; at 25 per cent. *ad. valorem* at the highest, and 13 per cent. on an average; and the *Osaka Shimbun* says the Customs dues have been fixed at from 5 to 10 per cent.

SAYS THE *New York Herald*:—"Let Korea be led through Japanese tutelage into a development that will bring her people into touch with our civilisation and commerce. To permit the Hermit Kingdom to become a vassal of China would be a crime." That may be all right from an American point of view, but Uncle Sam, even with the able assistance of Mr. James Gordon Bennett and the *New York Herald*, doesn't yet quite know the shape of things and a rattlin' good discussion, lubricated as aforesaid, is likely to take place. Roll up, ye Job Lot, in your thousands to the pleasant *Walla-Walla*.

TURKEY AND ITALY.

The report that the Turkish Government had protested against the Italian occupation of Kassaia proved to be unfounded.

THE FOREST FIRES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Details to hand of the forest fires in the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin are of the most harrowing description; the fatalities amount to a thousand.

TEA IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The yearly report of the British Customs shows that the consumption of tea in the United Kingdom is largely on the increase.

MORE TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

Fresh revolts of a serious character have broken out in Morocco.

hand. Blatant mouthing and innocuous bullying, in view of the actual position of foreigners in the interior of China and at many of the Treaty Ports, can only tend to lead to serious trouble, and if this mischievous form of provocation produces riots and bloodshed, it should be borne in mind that the ignorant and prejudiced Chinese populace are not solely to blame. Let the meaning of the Hongkong Telegraph not be misunderstood. It would be folly at such a time as this to ignore the danger to missionaries and others stationed in many parts of this vast country where no adequate protection is readily available, where thousands upon thousands of men of nondescript character are being enrolled as soldiers, and where official authority is only too often a dead letter; and it is absolutely necessary to recognise the true position and to do our best to safeguard by every possible means the lives and properties of those who cannot protect themselves. But this end cannot be attained by vilifying and grossly maligning the Chinese officials in terms so offensively vituperative that they would be childish—as they are sickening and contemptible—they are not, owing to their translation and reproduction by the Chinese press, such a direct incentive to rioting and outrage. In all outlying districts the safest protection for foreigners is in the good feeling of the mandarins, and although outrages have been recorded in which these officers have failed in their duty and in carrying out the instructions of the Peking authorities, the number of such cases has not been great taking everything into account, and on the other hand there are innumerable instances in which the officials have at the risk of their lives manfully and loyally protected foreigners against the madness of mob hatred. Why should there not be a section of the foreign press continually fill its columns with wholesale abuse of the very class whose friendship and good opinion we are so desirous of obtaining? Take as an example of this insane folly the following extract from an editorial in a recent issue of the *China Gazette*:

A CHINAMAN who was charged before Mr. Wodehouse at the Police Court this morning with entering College Gardens, the residence of Dr. Eliel, Inspector of Schools, at 6 o'clock this morning and annexing a barometer, worth twenty dollars, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

G. F. WATTS, the famous painter, has been attacking in unmeasured language what he considers the ridiculous imitation of insect form by women. He condemns, as all artists do, the lengthened waist, which has the effect of shortening the lower limbs and altering Nature's beautiful proportions.

THE death is reported, at his home in New York on June 29th, of Mr. Charles Bernard, who came out to China about thirty years ago as chief engineer, and was well-known on the China coast as "chief" in the China Merchants' Co. Mr. Bernard went home for good some three years ago. He died of heart disease.

THE report of the Royal Commission on Opium will be presented to Parliament in November next. The cause of the delay in the completion of the report is attributable to the fact of numerous important communications from China and the Straits Settlement, which had to be printed with the rest of the proceedings, reaching London after the Commission returned from India."

THE paddle steamer *La Marguerite*, to ply between London and Boulogne, calling at Marseilles, made her trial trip on the Clyde recently. She attained a speed of 2½ knots per hour, equal to 24½ miles. Her engines developed 7,500 horse-power. She will carry 200 passengers in the channel traffic and 4,000 in the river traffic. Her gross tonnage is 2,000. She was built by the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company, for the London Palace Steamers Company, and is the largest passenger steamer in England.

An English magistrate, at Chester, has established a valuable precedent by binding over an elderly plasterer in the sum of £100 to not to sledge in church any more. According to the evidence, the lad had a high, grating voice, and never by any chance struck the right tune, and moreover she was generally two or three notes out of key. When she sang, the choir had to stop to laugh, and then the plasterer boomed along by herself, and utterly demoralised the organist. The most vigorous remonstrances couldn't induce her to leave of singing, so she was brought before the magistrate at the police-court with the above-mentioned result.

THE following late telegrams, dated London, August 8th, were omitted from our last night's issue:

The Canadian Government are inviting alternative tenders for seven different routes for the Pacific cable.

In the race for her Majesty's Cup at Cowes, the Prince of Wales' yacht *Britannia* finished first, with *Carina*, second, and the German Emperor's *Metoro* third; but the *Britannia* was disengaged on account of her premature start. The Emperor William sailed his own yacht, which won the Cup last year.

Evidence has been given at the trial of a number of prominent anarchists in Paris showing that a group of anarchists in London planned murder and robberies on the Continent, and the proceeds of the robberies were devoted to the anarchist movement.

A daring attempt to blow up the Royal Palace at Brussels with dynamite was frustrated by a sentinel detecting the men depositing the apparatus in one of the terraces. The affair has caused a sensation.

THE Vancouver Weekly World of the 2nd ulto. publishes the following final notice to subscribers:—"The sums due by subscribers who are in arrears to *The Weekly World*, after the 20th of August, 1894, are to be placed in the hands of the publishers' solicitors for collection. Ample time and opportunity have been afforded everyone owing us to pay up, and now that we are compelled to resort to this expedient in insuring upon the payment of that which we have earned, so as to enable us to trust our just and honest debts, we trust, will not take offence at our course. Repeated calls have been made by us upon delinquents, with but little effect, and as the sums due in the aggregate foot up to a large amount the course now stated has been decided upon. The making out of accounts, mailing, etc., cost a large amount of money each week. This cannot continue any longer. Important changes are to be made shortly in the interests of patrons, and capital must be forthcoming wherewith to carry these out. They will be to the advantage of four patrons, whose co-operation we sincerely solicit in the undertaking."

ACCORDING to Victoria, B.C., news the capitalists' prospects are very good for building the British Pacific Railway, which is intended to run from Victoria up Vancouver Island, thence across the mainland and through British territory to Winnipeg. The proposed line will be about 200 miles north of the Canadian Pacific.

YVETTE Gullbert, the renowned singer of French racy songs, who was lately "storming" London, makes £1,500 a month. She is the champion mean woman of Paris, and is described as being amazin and ugly, flat-chested and hiplies, with a low, coarse voice and hair dyed champagne-yellow. They run in all shapes.

AT the instance of Viceroy Li Hung-chang an Imperial decree has been issued, ordering that Gener 1 Yeh and thirty-three civil and military officers be specially rewarded for their gallantry in breaking through the Japanese lines at A-San, and that the families of the soldiers who fell in that engagement be liberally dealt with.

ACCORDING to latest accounts from Japan, the new treaty between that country and Great Britain, was duly ratified at the Foreign Office in Tokyo, on August 25th between Mr. Mutou, Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Hon. Mr. Le Poer Trench, the recently arrived British Minister who was attended by Mr. Page, Secretary of Legation. Major Ito, Chief Secretary of the Japanese Cabinet, was also present. Immediately ratifications were exchanged.

Mr. Mutou proceeded to the Imperial Palace and reported to the Emperor.

The treaty has not yet been published *de <i*

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1894.

pleted its preparations for a general advance before the 12th or 13th instant, and that, leaving Seoul on the 14th instant and moving at the rate of 10 miles a day, it could not be in a position to assault the Chinese within their entrenchments at Phonyang—which is 135 miles by the main road from Seoul—before the 29th. The *Nicht Nicht's* correspondent, whose intelligence is conclusive as to dates since he is actually with the van of the army, says that the advance guard set out from Seoul on the 7th instant. Hence it appears that the Japanese have been acting with even more celerity than we imagined. The expedition sent against Asan did not return to Seoul until the 4th instant, and the reinforcements without which an advance northward in sufficient force could not be made, were embarked only at the close of July. Yet on August 7th the van of the army marched out of Seoul. That was remarkably quick work. On the other hand, this advanced guard did not reach Kiphyon, 40 miles from Seoul, until the 12th instant, from which we infer that its rate of advance was only from 7 to 8 miles per diem. We further learn that the two armies were still separated by an interval of about 50 miles on the 22nd instant, so that 15 days must have been occupied by the Japanese in covering 95 miles—the Chinese position at Phonyang being 135 miles from Seoul. This gives us a new rate, less than six miles daily. All the country to the north of Seoul is exceedingly unfavourable for the transport of troops, roads being very scarce and their condition terrible. We are not surprised, therefore, to learn that the advance has been at a speed of only 6 miles daily. If, then, the armies were separated by a distance of 50 miles on the 22nd, our calculation that a general engagement could not take place before the 29th seems correct. The error, if there be any, is on the side of too sanguine an estimate. There may, of course, be collisions at an earlier date between advanced guards or reconnoitring parties; something of the kind seems to have already taken place; but, assuming that the Chinese are determined to make a stand at Noyang, the general attack upon that place can scarcely be delivered before the 9th or 10th. There is, however, another contingency: If the Chinese outposts are severely handled, the main body may not wish to be attacked, but may fall back and even re-cross the frontier into Manchuria. It is a Chinese habit to act in such a fashion, and we shall not be surprised if they follow precedent in this instance. Their trouble, in the event of a hostile retreat, would be the difficulty of obtaining supplies. We are inclined to think that they look to a water basis *via* the Ta-long river, but if the Ta-long can bring supplies, it can also bring Japanese gunboats, and the latter are much more likely to appear upon the scene than the former.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

The latest news of that much-advertised modern saint Alfred S. Dyer—the notorious social purity crack, anti-opium spouter and general all-round backstairs scandal-monger and mischief-maker—is, according to a recent issue of that despicable specimen of 19th Century journalism *The Sentinel*, to the effect that he has at last reached the goal which he has been approaching all the way and surely for years past, namely, a British gaol, whither he was despatched the other day by one of the Bombay magistrates for contempt of Court owing to his stubborn refusal to pay a fine imposed on him for publishing cowardly, misleading and defamatory statements respecting a British magistrate. Commencing on this little episode the *Christian World* of the 10th ultimo states that Mr. Henry Vandyke, the glorified meat-man who prospered chiefly through lecturing “to men only,” his oratorical help to the main utterly unfit for publication, has declared “the true inwardness of the imprisonment of Alfred S. Dyer and his colleagues by the Bombay Government is indicative of a determination to suppress the faithful witnesses who were bringing its iniquities to light.” Vandyke’s indignation under the circumstances is quite comprehensible, but it is reprehensible that he should allow his enthusiasm to get the better of his judgment, for as the *Christian World* very sensibly points out, the sentence of the Court passed on Mr. Dyer was the result of a prosecution before a magistrate for defamation, and the offence was established in the usual way by witnesses. It can hardly be supposed (as suggested by Mr. Dyer’s friends) that the Bombay Government secretly instigated the magistrate to convict the accused! His impudence is an act of self-imposed and ridiculous martyrdom, owing to his refusal to pay a fine of about £7.

It is a notable fact that most of the thrilling saints of the day, in all parts of the world including Hongkong, are more or less offensive and witty. It is only the other day that Mr. W. T. Steed—the talented Editor of *Londoner*—told an audience of Chicago ladies that they were “in many respects worse than prostitutes” and he got into very hot water owing to the prudent insolence that prompted such an audacious and ill-considered statement. Poor old “General” Booth is another saint who is often rather offensively ingenuous in his mode of impressing “the truth” upon his hearers; but even at his worst the gaunt old Salvation Army autocrat was never within half of Alfred S. Dyer in descriptive filthiness. That ancient sinner, Antoinette Sterling, made herself conspicuous on account of her ability to deal in minute details respecting the “age of consent” question which she was wont to chirrup about for hours together. The clean saint, as the *Sydney Bulletin* very correctly asserted some months ago, when Henry Vandyke was “doing” the Colonies, is “not in it” with his dirty *confidants*. “Alfred S. Dyer” came to stay, and the length of time that he stays will depend mostly on the extent of his grossly immoral preaching. If he confines himself to slush and slush only, and draws the line at libel upon individuals, he will doubtless stay most if not all of his industrious contemporaries, in Hongkong and elsewhere, who appear to find wallowing in the mire of social vice and baseness a profitable and interesting pastime—their “guide to happiness on high.”

THE POWERS AND THE TREATY PORTS.

YANKEE “NOTIONE.”

There is an old and very true saying that we must go from home to gather news of ourselves which is very clearly exemplified by the abhorred clipping from a copy of the San Francisco *Chronicle* received by the *Gazette* on Saturday last:

WASHINGTON, August 3rd.

President Cleveland has practically decided to unite with Great Britain, Germany and Italy to preserve, forcibly, the neutrality of what are known as the treaty ports of China during the war between that empire and Japan.

The Chinese Government has been fully informed of the intention of the Powers through its Minister at Washington, and it is understood that the Emperor will submit without protest to their forcible occupation of his principal ports, because he knows it would be useless to do otherwise.

It is not a question of pride with him, but of prudence. He realises that he is in no condition

to resist the policy of European nations, and that an empty remonstrance would do more harm than good. The Japanese Government assets closely to the arrangement, and has intimated that a similar occupation of her principal commercial ports would meet with no resistance.

The plan was suggested by Lord Rosebery, the British Premier, but negotiations have mostly been conducted in Washington by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador, and Secretary Gresham, representing their respective Governments. An earnest attempt has been made to bring M. Patenotre, the French Ambassador, and Prince Cantacuzene, the Russian Minister, into the negotiations, but, under instructions from their Governments, these diplomats have kept away from Washington. It is said that the Russians would not be unfriendly to the arrangement provided they are convinced that the Chinese ports are only temporary, but they decline to participate until they know exactly what its terms and conditions will be.

The plan is for the Governments named—Great Britain, Germany, Italy and the United States—to seize and occupy by their naval forces the harbors of Amoy, Canton, Ningpo, Chinkiang, Foochow, Shanghai, Hankow, and Tientsin, to prevent their blockade by Japanese or any other interference with their foreign commerce and to protect the persons and property of foreigners residing in those cities. The local Chinese officials will be permitted to continue in the exercise of their lawful authority, but foreigners will assist them when necessary in the preservation of order and the protection of property.

The archives at the Japanese Legation at Peking have already been delivered to Mr. Denby, and the archives of the Chinese Legation at Tokyo have been delivered to Mr. Dun. The consular records of either country will be transferred to the consular offices of the United States as opportunity offers. It has also been mutually agreed that any communications which either of the belligerents may have to make to the other during the progress of hostilities, shall be transmitted through the representatives of the United States.

And now the *Hongkong Telegraph* wonders whether the editor of the *Chronicle* has ever heard of such a thing as international law!

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

AMERICA'S POLICY IN THE FAR EAST.

Thus the San Francisco *Chronicle* editorially on the 6th ultimo:

“The foreign relations of the United States, as expounded by Secretary Gresham, are something past all understanding or finding out. Apparently we sit perfectly still, with closed eyes and folded hands, while Great Britain is strengthening her influence, and we keeping our Nicasagua, to mix up in the quarrel between China and Japan, and to play the part of arbiter in a difficulty with which we have very little real interest or concern.”

“Unless all signs fail, Great Britain has pulled the wool completely over the eyes of the Administration, and is using the United States as a catapault to pull its chestnut out of the fire. This stroke of diplomacy has been accomplished by appealing to the vanity of Cleverland and Gresham and making them believe that the Eastern Question cannot be settled without the active intervention of the United States; but it is to be observed that in the counsels held in Washington upon the suggestion of the British Minister, the four great Powers, Russia and France, have thus far declined to participate, which is in itself a fact so significant as to make any statesman pause and reflect.”

“England would like nothing better than to have the United States expose her cause in the Orient, especially if it were to give a chance of a clean sweep over herself and Russia; but why should we distract our good friend and ally, Russia, in behalf of our ancient enemy and rival, England? Had we a statesman in the White House and another in the State Department the instant answer to Great Britain would be that all pretensions to the control of Nicaragua were withdrawn; we would listen to propositions to intervene in Far Eastern affairs, but that so long as England continued to violate even the spirit of the Monroe doctrine, she must look elsewhere for allies, and not expect us to aid her in any way in her ambitious designs for the control of the Orient and the checking of the eastward march of Russian power and authority!”

As the above speaks volumes for itself comment at the present juncture would be altogether superfluous. At the proper time, however, we shall revert to this subject and then publish one or two instructive private letters, which will, we doubt not, be read with interest by all who look forward to an early and permanent settlement of the Korean difficulty.

THE GOD-FEARING CANDIDATE.

The following, says the *Sydney Bulletin*, is an extract from the election-address of a “God-fearing” candidate who proposed standing for several Australian constituencies at the recent general election:

To the Electors, Gentlemen.—A sacred and solemn duty lies before you, which can best be performed by electing me. I can no longer refrain from coming forward, having received a call which, as a God-fearing man, I dare not disobey—viz., the call of the righteous conference of clergymen, held in August of last year. A consciousness of the desperate state of the country, and a knowledge that the demand for God-fearing candidates is more than equal to the supply, alone overcomes my modesty. There were several other men of undoubted character and probity, whose sterling qualities would certainly have caused me to oppose myself and humbly support them as an inferior labourer in the vineyard. They were, like myself, God-fearing men. But they are all, unfortunately, dead [and probably their worst fears are now realized].—Ed. B.] While thus acknowledging my inferiority to the dead, I acknowledge no superior in virtue amongst the living. I present herewith a short biography and programme, extracted from the *Daily Morning Post*, and written by the religious editor of that paper!—

I was born in England or Scotland. No God-fearing man is ever born elsewhere; and the native Australian youth are invariably profane and irreligious. At an early age I attended Sunday-school in my native village, and subsequently taught there. I always touched my hat to the square person, and those whom Providence had placed in authority over us. During my Sunday-school piping I often had my ears pinched by grown-up teachers of both sexes. During my later stages as teacher I pinched in turn the ears, and unmercifully smacked the cheeks, of the religious youth of Great Britain. To this treatment of myself I owe my present position as a God-fearing candidate for Parliament. I trust my treatment of others has led to the same happy results. At the age of 20 I had made considerable progress in miscellaneous piping. (The latter characteristic is an unfailing mark of the pious.) I married a fellow Sunday-school teacher of the opposite sex, mainly through the representations of her father and of her big brother. This circumstance will show the degree in which I was bold, and the eagerness

with which an alliance with me was sought. To the loving ministrations of my wife I owe much. After being a member of the local Cobden Club, to which I contributed many of my earliest pennies, I emigrated to Australia, and started in business. Needless to say, I have been very successful. I have been a large employer of labour, and was the first to introduce the system of commanding the day's work with prayer (of course, deducting the time from the men), and I never employed any but God-fearing men like myself, whose aspirations after treasure Above led them to work at reduced wages here below. I was elected alderman soon after I became rich enough to subscribe to all the local charities, race clubs and church funds. I am a prominent member of the Social Gospel Society, and have been elected a member of the Social Gospel Society.

An earnest attempt has been made to bring M. Patenotre, the French Ambassador, and Prince Cantacuzene, the Russian Minister, into the negotiations, but, under instructions from their Governments, these diplomats have kept away from Washington. It is said that the Russians would not be unfriendly to the arrangement provided they are convinced that the Chinese ports are only temporary, but they decline to participate until they know exactly what its terms and conditions will be.

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and Prince Cantacuzene, the Russian Minister, into the negotiations, but, under instructions from their Governments, these diplomats have kept away from Washington. It is said that the Russians would not be unfriendly to the arrangement provided they are convinced that the Chinese ports are only temporary, but they decline to participate until they know exactly what its terms and conditions will be.

An old lady said to her nephew, a poor preacher: “James, why did you enter the ministry?” “Because I was called,” he answered.

“James,” said the old lady anxiously, as she wiped her spectacles, “are you sure it wasn't some other noise you heard?”

Encouraged in his own tongue—Count d'Ardenne (taking leave of millionaire's daughter)—we part, Mademoiselle, but I trust not forevermore. Miss Hortense La Gerber (of Milwaukee, graciously)—No, Count; not forever; let us say as you would in France, “adieu.”

In politics I am, of course, a firm believer in Free-trade and freedom of contract; in fact, of absolute freedom in everything—but religion.

I believe in opening the proceedings of Parliament with prayer, and will do all I can to achieve that reform. In fact, I believe in opening everything with prayer; and hope that some day in Possumland not even an oyster will be opened without it.

As to taxation, I believe the best interests of God-fearing portion of the inhabitants can best be served by judiciously taxing the other fellow. I am in favour of a single-tax on land, which I consider equitable and just, as I do not own any land myself.

I object to payment of Labour members. Most of them come from the improvident classes, and will only spend their salaries on champagne, caviare and devilled kidneys on toast, leaving their families unprovided for, and imperilling the British constitution. None but God-fearing men should be paid for their services—the value of which is enhanced by the prayers of the faithful.

I believe in closing up everything but the churches on Sundays.

I am a strong advocate of flogging and hanging as a means of suppressing the other fellow. I should prefer hanging outright, but in these degenerate times the mauldin sentimentalists have the upper hand, and we must be content with small mercies, until the House is composed entirely of God-fearing men like myself.

If elected, I shall attach myself to the party of the pure and noble patriot, Sir Smeakham Sham, whose venerable grey hairs are a testimony to his piety, and from whose lips issue at all times the most noble and elevated sentiments of patriotism and morality.

I believe in Possumland federating with those colonies where God-fearing men are at the head of affairs.

I am strongly opposed to sweeps, consultations, and votes, but regularly attend church bazaars, raffles, and distributions of work, which, conducted on God-fearing principles, are a source of revenue to the Church, and a blessing to mankind.

I am also in favour of One-man-one-vote—that one man to be the man of property.

To those who are alive to the Best Interests of the Country I need say no more. Living as we are at a time when the disastrous effects of class representation are upon us, those to whom I appeal will give a ready response. Would the present depression have existed if our statesmen had commanded their proceedings with earnest prayer? I cannot think so. What has intimidated the British money-lenders (all God-fearing men) but the religious tendencies of our colonies? It is nonsense to say that it was the locking up of £24,000,000 to prop up the Baring firm's Argentine losses, and the consequent withdrawal of that amount from the investment market. Such assertions can only carry conviction to the benighted and the ungodly. When our Legislature is swept of the unrighteous who now pollute it, and filled with men who, like myself, are God-fearing, and who will earn their salaries by prayer alone, then will the God-fearing British investor yield to us once more his confidence. As the Book says—“Thou not by works alone, but by prayer,” &c., so not only shall we have our Minister of Public Works, but our Minister of Public Prayer. And, feeling this, I place myself in the hands of the Almighty and His electors, and will pray earnestly that their hearts may be softened towards me—I am gentleman, yours obediently,

BRIGHAM YOWLMAN.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

(COMPILED FROM MANY SOURCES.)

A pair of black tights—two incubited negroes. The man who rides a hobby is generally long on spurs and short on logic.

There is no place in the Bible where God has promised to make a lesser happy.

Give a man the album and he will linger longest over the picture of himself.

Actions speak louder than words. They have to be done to be above the boasting.

It is understood that the favourite air of Queen Liliuokalani is “Four more years of Grover.”

“Helen—Did she marry the man of her choice? Matilda—if I remember rightly they said it was Helen’s choice.

Texas has 490,272 sheep. She has a law against “sheep-killing dogs,” but none against sheep-killing Congressmen.

Patient—Ah, doctor, I feel that I am at death’s door! Doctor (enthusiastically)—Oh, don’t fear, we’ll pull you through.

The average young man may know just as much as he thinks he does, but he doesn’t usually draw a salary to correspond.

Mamma—Yes, my child, we shall know each other in heaven. Faunie—But, mamma, can we make believe we are out when they call?

It is a noticeable fact that the melancholy individual who says he doesn’t care whether he lives or dies always wears a chest protector and gum shoes.

“Poor Jack! he never could spell and it ruined him.” How? “He wrote a verse to an heiress he was in love with, and he wrote boy to bonny.”

Bargain—Adas—if you want to get her, don’t be so objectively dressed. You simply cheapen yourself in her eyes. Frank—Then she will take me. Jessie never could resist a bargain.

Mr. Boscombe—I understand that you will have a season of grand opera this winter.

Mrs. Manhattan—Yes, and it will be that nice, low Italian music that doesn’t interrupt conversation.

NOT HERE.

There is a land of pure delight,

Where saints eternal reign;

Where men with gay wills never come

And sin—“I’ll call again.”

People say that when a stranger first comes to America that in New York he is asked: “How much money have you got?” in Philadelphia, “Who are you?” and in Boston, “What do you know?”

As authority on the just proportions of the human frame says: “The nose should be so placed as not to be higher than the eyebrows or lower than the tip of the nose.” People who are dressing for a party should not forget this.

The book that helped him—“Would you oblige me,” said the reporter who goes now

to the square person, and those whom Providence had placed in authority over us. During my Sunday-school piping I often had my ears pinched by grown-up teachers of both sexes.

During my later stages as teacher I pinched in turn the ears, and unmercifully smacked the cheeks, of the religious youth of Great Britain.

To this treatment of myself I owe my present position as a God-fearing candidate for Parliament.

I trust my treatment of others has led to the same happy results. At the age of 20 I had

made considerable progress in miscellaneous piping.

(The latter

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1894.

Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS, BANKS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—91 per cent., buyers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £8,000 paid up—92, sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares nominal.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—nominal.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares—£5, buyers.

CHINESE LOANS.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 £—11 per cent. premium.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$125 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$65 per share, sellers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 167½ per share, buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$140 per share, buyers.

Yat-tai Insurance Association—\$73, buyers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 15 per share.

The Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sales and buyers.

FIRE INSURANCES.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$180 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$79 per share, sellers.

The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., \$21 per share, buyers.

SHIPPING.

Hopkin, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$26 per share, sellers.

Cebu and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$67, buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—\$19, sales and buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$52, buyers.

China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Preference)—\$6 per share, nominal.

China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Ordinary)—\$1 per share, nominal.

REFINERIES.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$156 per share, + div., sellers.

Luron Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$48, buyers.

MINING.

Punjab Mining Co.—(Ordinary)—\$61 per share, buyers.

Punjab Mining Co.—(Preference)—\$1,70 per share, buyers.

The Punjab Mining Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sales and buyers.

The New Zealand Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$180 per share, sellers.

Sociedad Francesa de Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$70 per share, sellers.

The Loco Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$6, sellers.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—78 per cent. premium, buyers.

Gen. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$21 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$7 per share, buyers.

Wardlaw Warehouse Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, sellers.

HOTELS.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$11 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures—\$201.

The Shamian Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.

LANDS AND BUILDING.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$10 per share, buyers.

The W.T. Poli. Buildings Co., Limited—\$20 per share, sales and buyers.

Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$14 per share, sellers.

DISPENSARIES.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$10 sales and buyers.

Dakin, Crichton & Co., Limited—\$1 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Pope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$10 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$125 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$8 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$40 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$4 per share, buyers.

The Green Island Co.—\$51, buyers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$45, buyers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$70, buyers.

Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd.—\$2 per share.

EXCHANGE.

On LONDON—Bank, T. T.—2/28

Bank Bills, on demand—2/23

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight—2/24

Credits at 4 months' sight—2/23

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight—2/31

On PARIS—

Bank Bills, on demand—2/28

Credits, at 4 months' sight—2/28

On INDIA—

T. T.—1918

On Demand—1924

On SHANGHAI—

Bank, T. T.—74

Private, 10 days' sight—75

Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate).—\$8.80

Silver (per oz.)—30½

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. J. Batalha. Mr. C. Mackinlay.

Rev. S. A. Baylee. Mr. C. E. Meade.

Mr. Ch. E. Bigmore. Mr. H. T. Methuen.

Mr. J. M. Chambers. Mr. T. Mitchell.

Mr. J. C. Cockade Jr. Mr. Moore.

Mr. Charlesford C. Mr. O. Noddy.

Captain R. Crawford, R.A. Major Gen. Owen.

Mr. W. A. Duff. Mr. F. Admirell.

Mr. J. J. East. Mr. C. Romberg.

Mr. Gibson. Miss F. Rose.

Mr. J. Hamilton. Mr. A. E. Stowen.

Mr. F. Jamieson. Mr. T. Tatlock.

Mr. J. Kinghorn. Mr. J. Thornton.

Mr. R. Lynn. Capt. & Mrs. Wilson.

Mr. & Mrs. H. Marcella. Mr. W. Whaley.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAR HOTEL.

Capt. & Mrs. Anderson. Mr. Medhurst. Capt. and Mrs. Moore.

Mr. J. E. Buckle. Mr. F. Morony.

Mr. H. Crombie. Mr. C. Nielsen.

Mr. H. L. Dalrymple. Mr. W. Parritt.

Mr. R. Delawaco. Mrs. Robinson and children.

Mr. R. P. Dippe. Mr. Sandels.

Mr. Geo. Fenwick. Mr. F. H. Slagbrik.

Rev. & Mrs. Ferguson. Mr. & Mrs. Fladley.

Mr. W. S. Harrison. Smith and family.

Mr. Gen. Holmes. Capt. & Mrs. Stanham.

Mr. J. E. Macrae. Mr. A. G. Stokes.

Mr. Morton Jones. Capt. and Mrs. Wilson.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Ravenna*, with the outward English mail, left Singapore on the 2nd instant, and may be expected here to-morrow.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peiping*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco on the 10th ultimo, left Yokohama on the 21st instant, and may be expected here on the 28th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver on the 26th ultimo, and may be expected here on the 28th.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. Steamship Co.'s steamer *Atricle*, from Australia, left Port Darwin on the 23rd ultimo, and may be expected here to-morrow.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Arration Aspar*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 3rd instant, and may be expected here on the 9th.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The steamer *Antenor* left Singapore on the 1st instant, and may be expected here to-morrow.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

The Chinese Mail steamer *Amoy*, with the outward Chinese mail, left Swatow on the 7th instant, and may be expected here on the 13th.

THE JAPANESE MAIL.

The Japanese Mail steamer *Amoy*, with the outward Japanese mail, left Nagasaki on the 10th instant, and may be expected here on the 16th.

THE INLAND MAIL.

The steamer *Arration Aspar*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 3rd instant, and may be expected here on the 13th.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Antenor* left Singapore on the 1st instant, and may be expected here to-morrow.

The D. D. R. steamer *Gorda*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 2nd instant, and may be expected here on the 8th.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Vindobona* left Singapore on the morning of the 17th instant, and may be expected here on the 23rd.

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